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Agenda item 20 (e)

Sustainable development: implementation of the United Nations

Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries

Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification,

Particularly in Africa

Draft resolution submitted by the Rapporteur of the Committee, Aida Hodžević (Bosnia and Herzegovina), on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.17

Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 66/201 of 22 December 2011 as well as other resolutions relating to the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,¹

Recalling also the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",² which, inter alia, recognized the economic and social significance of good land management, including soil, particularly its contribution to economic growth, biodiversity, sustainable agriculture and food security, eradicating poverty, women's empowerment, addressing climate change and improving water availability, stressed that desertification, land degradation and drought are challenges of a global dimension and continue to pose serious challenges to the sustainable development of all countries, in particular developing countries, stressed also the particular challenges this poses for Africa, the least developed countries and the landlocked developing countries, expressed deep concern at the devastating consequences of cyclical drought and famine in Africa, in particular in the Horn of Africa and the

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

² Resolution 66/288, annex.



Sahel region, and called for urgent action through short-, medium- and long-term measures at all levels,

Recalling further that the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development recognized the need for urgent action to reverse land degradation and, in view of this, for efforts to achieve a land-degradation-neutral world in the context of sustainable development, which should act to catalyse financial resources from a range of public and private sources,

Concerned by the devastating consequences of extreme weather phenomena in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid regions characterized by recurrent long spells of drought, flooding, increasing frequency and severity of dust storms and sandstorms and their negative impact on the environment and the economy,

Emphasizing the need to promote sustainable land management, sustainable forest management and the restoration of degraded lands in order to combat desertification, land degradation and drought,

Noting that avoiding additional land degradation while restoring degraded land is crucial in order for the rural poor to achieve food security and access to energy and water,

Noting also the need for enhanced coordination and cooperation at all levels among the parties to as well as the secretariats of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change³ and the Convention on Biological Diversity,⁴ while respecting their individual mandates,

Underlining the cross-sectoral nature of desertification, land degradation and drought mitigation, including its economic, social and environmental dimensions, and in this regard inviting all relevant United Nations organizations to cooperate with the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in supporting an effective response to those challenges,

Recalling its high-level meeting on the theme "Addressing desertification, land degradation and drought in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication",

Welcoming the organization of the second Scientific Conference of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, on the theme "Economic assessment of desertification, sustainable land management and resilience of arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas", to be held from 4 to 7 February 2013 in Fortaleza, Brazil,

Noting efforts made by the secretariats of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the World Meteorological Organization, in collaboration with a number of United Nations agencies and relevant United Nations offices, international and regional organizations and key national agencies, to organize and hold a high-level meeting on national drought policy in Geneva in March 2013,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 66/201 and on the implementation of the United Nations Convention to

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa;⁵

2. *Calls upon* Member States to take urgent action to reverse desertification, land degradation and drought, as appropriate, with the assistance of the United Nations system, relevant regional and international organizations, multilateral agencies, major groups and other stakeholders;

3. *Reaffirms* its resolve, in accordance with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification,¹ to take coordinated action, nationally, regionally and internationally, to globally monitor land degradation and restore degraded lands in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas, and its resolve to support and strengthen the implementation of the Convention and the ten-year strategic plan and framework to enhance its implementation (2008-2018), including by mobilizing adequate, predictable and timely financial resources, notes the importance of mitigating the effects of desertification, land degradation and drought, including by preserving and developing oases, restoring degraded lands, improving soil quality and improving water management in order to contribute to sustainable development and poverty eradication, encourages and recognizes in this regard the importance of partnerships and initiatives for the safeguarding of land resources, and also encourages capacity-building, extension training programmes and scientific studies and initiatives aimed at deepening understanding and raising awareness of the economic, social and environmental benefits of sustainable land management policies and practices;

4. *Encourages* giving appropriate consideration to the issues of desertification, land degradation and drought in the elaboration of the development agenda beyond 2015;

5. *Stresses* the importance of the further development and implementation of scientifically based, sound and socially inclusive methods and indicators for monitoring and assessing the extent of desertification, land degradation and drought, as well as the importance of efforts under way to promote scientific research in accordance with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification;

6. *Also stresses* the importance of efforts under way to strengthen the scientific base of activities to address desertification and drought in accordance with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and in this context takes note of the decision of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, at its tenth meeting, to set up an ad hoc working group, taking into consideration regional balance, to further discuss the options for the provision of scientific advice focusing on desertification, land degradation and drought issues, taking into account the regional approach of the Convention;

7. *Reiterates* the need for cooperation through the sharing of climate and weather information, forecasting and early warning systems related to desertification, land degradation and drought, as well as to dust storms and sandstorms, at the global, regional and subregional levels, and in this regard invites States and relevant organizations, to cooperate in the sharing of related information, forecasting and early warning systems;

8. *Notes* the importance of the participation of civil society organizations and other stakeholders in the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the

⁵ A/67/295.

Convention and its subsidiary bodies in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties, as well as the involvement of these stakeholders in the implementation of the Convention and the ten-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention;

9. *Reiterates its invitation* to the Global Environment Facility, in further enhancing resource allocation during future replenishments, to consider increasing allocations to the land degradation focal area, depending on the availability of resources;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa";

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Sixty-seventh session**Second Committee**

Agenda item 20 (c)

**Sustainable development: International Strategy
for Disaster Reduction**

Draft resolution submitted by the Rapporteur of the Committee, Ms. Aida Hodžić (Bosnia and Herzegovina), on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.16

International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 54/219 of 22 December 1999, 56/195 of 21 December 2001, 60/195 of 22 December 2005, 64/200 of 21 December 2009, 65/157 of 20 December 2010 and 66/199 of 22 December 2011, and taking into consideration all other relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",¹ in particular the decisions related to disaster risk reduction,

Recalling the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,² Agenda 21,³ the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,⁴ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development⁵ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation")⁶ and the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,⁷

¹ Resolution 66/288, annex.

² *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

³ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁴ Resolution S-19/2, annex.

⁵ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁶ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁷ See resolution 65/1.



Stressing the importance of stronger interlinkages among disaster risk reduction, recovery and long-term development planning, calling for more coordinated and comprehensive strategies that integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation considerations into public and private investment, decision-making and the planning of humanitarian and development actions in order to reduce risk, increase resilience and provide a smoother transition between relief, recovery and development, and in this regard recognizing the need to integrate a gender perspective into the design and implementation of all phases of disaster risk management,

Recalling the results of the midterm review of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters,⁸

Recognizing that the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction was confirmed, at its third session, held in Geneva from 8 to 13 May 2011, as being the main forum at the global level for strategic advice, coordination and partnership development for disaster risk reduction,

Welcoming the special report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change entitled *Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation* launched in Geneva, in March 2012,

Emphasizing the added value of Governments, at all levels, as well as relevant subregional, regional and international organizations in committing adequate, timely and predictable resources for disaster risk reduction in order to enhance resilience of cities and communities to disasters, according to their own circumstances and capacities,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 66/199;⁹

2. *Stresses* the importance of the continued substantive consideration of the issue of disaster risk reduction, and encourages Member States and the relevant United Nations bodies to take into consideration the important role of disaster risk reduction activities for, inter alia, the achievement of sustainable development;

3. *Reaffirms* the commitment to the Hyogo Framework for Action,⁸ and calls upon States, the United Nations system, international financial institutions, subregional, regional and international organizations and civil society to accelerate implementation of the framework and the achievement of its goals;

4. *Encourages* Member States, in accordance with their national priorities, to establish and develop national disaster loss databases, disaster risk mapping and financial tracking systems in order to support decision-making across all levels of Government and to make full use, as appropriate, of the Hyogo Framework for Action monitor system to support the assessment of progress made in Disaster Risk Reduction;

5. *Stresses* the need to foster better understanding and knowledge of the causes of disasters, as well as to build and strengthen coping capacities, in particular in developing countries, through, inter alia, the exchange of best practices, technology transfer, as mutually agreed, and technical knowledge, educational and training programmes for disaster risk reduction, access to relevant data and

⁸ A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 2.

⁹ A/67/335.

information, the strengthening of institutional arrangements and the promotion of community participation and ownership through community-based disaster risk management approaches;

6. *Recognizes* the importance of developing strategies at the national, subregional, regional and international levels by Member States, in particular developing countries, to achieve disaster risk reduction, and reiterates the need to further develop regional initiatives and risk reduction capacities of regional mechanisms where they exist, to strengthen them and to encourage the use and sharing of all existing tools, and requests the regional commissions, within their mandates, to support the efforts of Member States in this regard, in close coordination with the implementing entities of the United Nations system;

7. *Encourages* States to establish disaster risk reduction as a priority for community-level action and to promote the involvement of relevant stakeholders, including community representatives, national Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, other civil society actors and the private sector, and to allocate adequate resources for disaster risk reduction activities at the community level;

8. *Recognizes* the importance of coordinating adaptation to climate change with relevant disaster risk reduction measures, invites Governments and relevant international organizations to integrate those considerations in a comprehensive manner into, inter alia, development plans and poverty eradication programmes and into the preparation and implementation of national adaptation programmes of action, and invites the international community to support the ongoing efforts of developing countries in this regard;

9. *Welcomes* the upcoming fourth session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, to be held in Geneva from 19 to 23 May 2013, which will focus on reviewing progress in the implementation of the commitments made at its previous sessions in 2007, 2009 and 2011, and encourages all relevant stakeholders to participate with senior level representation from various sectors;

10. *Decides* to convene the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Japan in early 2015 to review the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action and to adopt a framework for disaster risk reduction beyond 2015;

11. *Also decides* to consider, before the end of 2013, the scope, modalities, participation, format and organization of the Third World Conference in the most efficient and effective manner possible;

12. *Requests* the secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction to serve as the secretariat of the Third World Conference, to facilitate the development of a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction and to coordinate the preparatory activities in consultation with all relevant stakeholders;

13. *Encourages* all relevant stakeholders to actively engage in the consultation process for the development of a framework for disaster risk reduction beyond 2015, including by the sharing of lessons learned on managing disaster risks, for example, through the convening of national multi-stakeholder consultations and participation in regional platforms;

14. *Strongly encourages* giving appropriate consideration to disaster risk reduction and the building of resilience to disasters within the development agenda beyond 2015;

15. *Also strongly encourages* promoting a complementary and coherent approach between the framework for disaster risk reduction and the development agenda beyond 2015;

16. *Encourages* all Member States in a position to do so to ensure resources and support for strengthening the secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction so that it can meet the challenges of its coming work and discharge its cross-cutting mandate with efficiency and effectiveness;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the institutional arrangements of the secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction under review, with a view to supporting it to effectively and efficiently carry out its cross-cutting mandate and its role as the focal point for disaster reduction within the United Nations system;

18. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "International Strategy for Disaster Reduction";

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Agenda item 23 (a)

**Groups of countries in special situations: follow-up to the Fourth
United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries**

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Mr. Tauhedul Islam (Bangladesh), on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.10

Smooth transition for countries graduating from the list of least developed countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Istanbul Declaration¹ and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020,² adopted at the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011, in which Member States committed to assisting the least developed countries with an overarching goal of enabling half of them to meet the criteria for graduation by 2020,

Taking into account its resolution 59/209 of 20 December 2004 on a smooth transition strategy for countries graduating from the list of least developed countries,

Recalling its resolution 66/213 of 22 December 2011, in which it requested the President of the General Assembly to establish an ad hoc working group to further study and strengthen the smooth transition process for the countries graduating from the least developed country category and to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session with specific recommendations, consistent with the Istanbul Programme of Action,

Recalling also its resolution 65/286 of 29 June 2011 on implementing the smooth transition strategy for countries graduating from the list of least developed countries,

¹ *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 11.II.A.1), chap. I.

² *Ibid.*, chap. II.



Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 2012/32 of 27 July 2012 on the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its fourteenth session,

Emphasizing that graduation from the list of least developed countries is a major milestone for the country involved, as it means that significant progress has been made towards reaching at least some of its development goals,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the ad hoc open-ended working group to further study and strengthen the smooth transition process for the countries graduating from the least developed country category;³

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020,⁴ especially section III on progress towards graduation and smooth transition;

3. *Reiterates* the importance of ensuring that the graduation of a country from least developed country status does not cause disruption in the development progress which that country has achieved, and in this regard recognizes that the graduation process of least developed countries should include consideration of appropriate incentives and support measures;

4. *Urges* graduating countries and all bilateral and multilateral development and trading partners to pursue or intensify their efforts, consistent with the rules of the World Trade Organization, to contribute to the full implementation of resolution 59/209 of 20 December 2004, as appropriate, with a view to ensuring the smooth transition of graduating least developed countries;

5. *Recognizes* the importance of making available information about least developed country-specific support measures and related smooth transition measures, in the areas of financial support, technical assistance and trade-related measures, including their time frames, characteristics and modalities;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to further enhance information-sharing and understanding of available least developed country-specific international support measures, their characteristics and modalities, commends, in this regard, the existence of the Support Measures Portal for Least Developed Countries, which was developed by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat as a valuable comprehensive tool for online information-sharing, and encourages its continuous updating and improvement;

7. *Emphasizes* that a successful transition needs to be based on the national smooth transition strategy elaborated as a priority by each graduating country, during the period between the date the recommendation that the country be graduated is taken note of by the General Assembly and the effective graduation date, under national leadership, involving, as appropriate, all stakeholders of the Istanbul Programme of Action² and the support of the international community, and that the national smooth transition strategy should include a comprehensive and coherent set of specific and predictable measures that are in accordance with the

³ A/67/92.

⁴ A/67/88-E/2012/75 and Corr.1.

priorities of the graduating country, while taking into account its own specific structural challenges and vulnerabilities as well as its strengths;

8. *Recommends* that the consultative mechanism, specified in resolution 59/209, be established by the graduating country, in cooperation with its bilateral and multilateral development and trading partners, to facilitate the preparation of the transition strategy, the identification of the associated actions and the negotiation of their duration and phasing out for a period appropriate to the development situation of the country, and that it be integrated with other relevant consultative processes and initiatives between the graduating country and its development partners;

9. *Reiterates its call upon* development and trading partners of graduating countries to make efforts so that their bilateral and multilateral strategies and aid programmes support the national transition strategy of the respective country;

10. *Decides* to take note of the decisions of the Economic and Social Council regarding the graduation of countries from the list of least developed countries, as well as the inclusion of countries in that list, at the first session of the General Assembly following the adoption of such decisions by the Council;

11. *Invites* graduating and graduated countries to implement the smooth transition strategy as part of their overall development strategy and to incorporate it into relevant documents, including the poverty reduction strategy papers and the action matrix of the Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies under the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries;

12. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, as Chair of the United Nations Development Group, to provide, if requested, the support of the Resident Coordinator as a facilitator of the consultative process, and to assist graduating countries in the preparation of their transition strategies;

13. *Requests* the entities of the United Nations system to provide targeted assistance, including capacity-building, to graduating countries, if requested, through the United Nations country teams, in line with the existing mandates and resources, in support of the formulation and implementation of the national transition strategy;

14. *Invites* United Nations entities that have committed to allocating a certain percentage of their resources to least developed countries to consider the extension and gradual phasing-out of least developed country-specific support to graduated countries for a fixed period of time, in a predictable manner, and applied according to the specific development situation of each graduating country;

15. *Invites* development and trading partners to consider the inclusion of trade-related technical assistance as part of the commitments to support each country's transition strategy in order to help graduating countries to adjust to the phasing-out of trade preferences, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework, Aid for Trade or other instruments;

16. *Reiterates* its invitation to all members of the World Trade Organization to consider extending to graduated countries the existing special and differential treatment measures and exemptions available to least developed countries for a period appropriate to the development situation of the country;

17. *Invites* trading partners that have not established procedures for extending or phasing out preferential market access, inter alia, duty-free and quota-free treatment, to clarify in a predictable manner, as a general measure or at the consultative mechanism, their position with regard to the extension of the least developed country-specific preferences, the number of years of the extension or the details concerning the gradual phasing-out of the measures;

18. *Invites* least developed country-specific funds of the United Nations system to continue providing technical assistance to graduated countries in a phased out manner over a limited period of time, and as appropriate to the development situation of the country, from within existing resources;

19. *Encourages* organizations of the United Nations system to extend voluntary travel benefits to graduated countries for a period appropriate to the development situation of the country from within existing resources and for a maximum of three years from the date of graduation;

20. *Invites* the Governments of graduating countries, with the support of the consultative mechanism, to report annually to the Committee for Development Policy on the preparation of the transition strategy and, after graduation becomes effective, to provide concise annual reports on the implementation of the smooth transition strategy for a period of three years, and triennially thereafter, as a complement to the two triennial reviews of the list of least developed countries carried out by the Committee for Development Policy;

21. *Requests* the Committee for Development Policy to monitor the development progress of graduated countries, in consultation with the Governments of those countries, on a yearly basis for a period of three years after graduation becomes effective and triennially thereafter, as a complement to two triennial reviews of the list of the least developed countries, and to include its findings in its annual report to the Economic and Social Council;

22. *Encourages* least developed countries to interact with graduated countries in order to obtain information on, discuss their experiences and share lessons learned in the context of graduation with support from the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States;

23. *Invites* development partners to consider least developed country indicators, gross national income per capita, the human assets index and the economic vulnerability index as part of their criteria for allocating official development assistance;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventieth session a progress report on the implementation, the effectiveness and the added value of smooth transition measures, including initiatives taken by the United Nations system to support countries during their graduation from the least developed country category.

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Agenda item 20 (i)

**Sustainable development: promotion of new and renewable
sources of energy**

**Draft resolution submitted by the Rapporteur of the Committee, Ms. Aida Hodžić
(Bosnia and Herzegovina), on the basis of informal consultations on draft
resolution A/C.2/67/L.26**

Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/7 of 16 October 1998, 54/215 of 22 December 1999 and 55/205 of 20 December 2000, and recalling also its resolutions 56/200 of 21 December 2001, 58/210 of 23 December 2003, 60/199 of 22 December 2005, 62/197 of 19 December 2007, 64/206 of 21 December 2009 and 66/206 of 22 December 2011 on the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, and also its resolution 65/151 of 20 December 2010 on the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All,

Also recalling its resolution 55/2 of 8 December 2000, by which it adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the 2005 World Summit Outcome¹ and the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,²

Reaffirming the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development³ and of Agenda 21,⁴ and recalling the recommendations and conclusions contained in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation")⁵ and the

¹ See resolution 60/1.

² A/65/1.

³ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

⁴ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁵ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.



outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",⁶

Recalling the high-level event on "Sustainable Energy for All", which took place at its sixty-seventh session and which focused on access to energy, energy efficiency and renewable energies,

Concerned that lack of access to energy and sustainable modern energy services is an important factor that directly affects efforts towards poverty eradication, the greatest global challenge facing the world today, and the achievement of Millennium Development Goals in the developing world,

Deeply concerned that 2.6 billion people in developing countries rely on traditional biomass for cooking and heating, that 1.3 billion people are without electricity and that, even when energy services are available, millions of poor people are unable to pay for them,

Emphasizing that the increased use and promotion of new and renewable sources of energy for sustainable development could make a significant contribution towards the achievement of sustainable development and the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Emphasizing also the need to take further action to mobilize the provision of adequate financial resources of sufficient quality and arriving in a timely manner, as well as the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the provision of the efficient and wider use of energy sources, in particular new and renewable sources of energy,

Reaffirming that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized in the achievement of sustainable development, and recognizing the need for the creation of an enabling environment at all levels for investment and sustained financing,

Taking note with appreciation of the work of the International Renewable Energy Agency, which is aimed at promoting the widespread and increased adoption and sustainable use of all forms of renewable energy,

Highlighting the importance of the empowerment of developing countries as the way to achieve a rapid expansion of renewable energy worldwide,

Stressing the need for a coherent, integrated approach to energy issues and the promotion of synergies across the global energy agenda for sustainable development, with a focus on eradicating poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General;⁷
2. *Decides* to declare the decade 2014-2024 as the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All, to promote the use of all sources of energy, mindful of the provisions of the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980;

⁶ Resolution 66/288, annex.

⁷ A/67/314 and A/67/318.

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with Member States and other relevant stakeholders, a report on the Decade of Sustainable Energy for All for submission to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session;

4. *Stresses* the need to increase the share of new and renewable sources of energy in the global energy mix as an important contribution to achieving universal access to sustainable modern energy services, and recognizes that the activities of countries in broader energy-related matters are prioritized according to their specific national challenges, capacities and circumstances, including their energy mix;

5. *Emphasizes* that improving energy efficiency, increasing the share of renewable energy and promoting cleaner and energy-efficient technologies are important for sustainable development;

6. *Recognizes* that the current share of new and renewable sources of energy in the global energy supply is still low due to, among other factors, high costs and lack of access to appropriate technologies, calls for action to achieve economic viability of new and renewable sources of energy through enhanced research and development support along with appropriate policy initiatives and investments at the national and international levels, with Governments working in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector;

7. *Calls upon* Governments to take further action to mobilize the provision of financial resources, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, capacity-building and the diffusion of new and existing environmentally sound technologies to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, as set out in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;⁵

8. *Encourages* efforts by Governments aimed at creating and developing an enabling environment at all levels to ensure the promotion and use of new and renewable sources of energy;

9. *Emphasizes* the need to improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services and resources for sustainable development, and takes into consideration the diversity of situations, national policies and specific needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

10. *Reaffirms its determination* to act to make sustainable energy for all a reality;

11. *Recognizes* the importance of giving appropriate consideration to energy issues in the elaboration of the development agenda beyond 2015;

12. *Calls upon* Governments, as well as relevant international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders, to combine, as appropriate, the increased use of new and renewable energy resources, more efficient use of energy, greater reliance on advanced energy technologies, including cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and the sustainable use of traditional energy resources, which could meet the growing need for energy services in the longer term to achieve sustainable development;

13. *Calls upon* Member States to galvanize efforts to make universal access to sustainable modern energy services a priority, as such services contribute to poverty eradication, improve the quality of life, reduce inequality, save lives,

improve health and help to provide for basic human needs, as well as curb environmental risks, including those associated with climate change, and stresses that these services are essential to social inclusion and gender equality;

14. *Encourages* the development of viable market-oriented strategies aimed at the most rapid reduction in the cost of new and renewable sources of energy, and increase in the competitiveness of those technologies, including through the adoption, as appropriate, of public policies for research, development and market deployment;

15. *Reiterates its call* on all relevant funding institutions and bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as regional funding institutions and non-governmental organizations, to continue to support, as appropriate, efforts aimed at the development of the energy sector in developing countries and countries with economies in transition on the basis of environment-friendly new and renewable sources of energy of demonstrated viability, while taking fully into account the development structure of energy-based economies of developing countries, and to assist in the attainment of the levels of investment necessary to expand energy supplies, including beyond urban areas;

16. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to promote the mobilization of financial resources, in a stable and predictable manner, and technical assistance, and to enhance the effectiveness and the full utilization of existing international funds for the effective implementation of national and regional high-priority projects in the area of new and renewable sources of energy;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its sixty-ninth session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution, taking into account, inter alia, the initiatives taken by Member States and international organizations to create an enabling environment at all levels for the promotion and use of new and renewable energy, including measures to improve access to such technologies;

18. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to promote renewable energy and related sustainable practices in all United Nations facilities around the world, from within existing resources;

19. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy".

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Second Committee**

Agenda item 23 (a)

**Groups of countries in special situations: follow-up to the Fourth
United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries**

**Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee,
Mr. Tauhedul Islam (Bangladesh), on the basis of informal consultations
on draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.9**

**Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least
Developed Countries**

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Istanbul Declaration¹ and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020,² adopted at the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and endorsed by the General Assembly through its resolution 65/280 of 17 June 2011, in which the Assembly called upon all the relevant stakeholders to commit to implementing the Programme of Action,

Reaffirming the overarching goal of the Istanbul Programme of Action of overcoming the structural challenges faced by the least developed countries in order to eradicate poverty, achieve internationally agreed development goals and enable graduation from the least developed country category,

Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled "The future we want",³

Recalling also the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, held in New York from 20 to 22 September 2010,⁴

¹ *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 11.II.A.1), chap. I.

² *Ibid.*, chap. II.

³ General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

⁴ See resolution 65/1.



Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 2012/26 of 27 July 2012 on the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 59/209 of 20 December 2004 and 65/286 of 29 June 2011 on the importance of a smooth transition for countries graduating from the list of least developed countries, and reaffirming the aim of enabling half the least developed countries to meet the criteria for graduation by 2020,

Taking note of the Ministerial Declaration adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Least Developed Countries, held in New York on 27 September 2012,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011 to 2020⁵ and the report of the Secretary-General on ensuring the effective implementation of the functions of the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States and strengthening its capabilities and its effectiveness, as well as the effectiveness of the United Nations system support provided to least developed countries;⁶

2. *Reaffirms* the commitment, made by the international community in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,³ to assist the least developed countries in their efforts to achieve sustainable development, and also reaffirms the agreement to effectively implement the Istanbul Programme of Action and to fully integrate its priority areas into the framework for action contained in the outcome document, the broader implementation of which will contribute to the overarching goal of the Programme of Action of enabling half the least developed countries to meet the criteria for graduation by 2020;

3. *Expresses serious concern* that after a decade of welcomed steady economic growth, the least developed countries are facing significant challenges in sustaining their economic growth and their economies are projected to grow by an average of 4.1 per cent in 2012, which is considerably below the target of 7 per cent per annum as set out in the Istanbul Programme of Action;²

4. *Expresses concern* that the ongoing impact of the economic and financial crisis demonstrates the need for appropriate regional and international support to be deployed in a timely and targeted manner to complement the efforts of the least developed countries aimed at building resilience in the face of economic shocks and mitigating their effects;

5. *Welcomes* the progress made by many least developed countries in mainstreaming the Istanbul Programme of Action into relevant planning documents and development strategies, and calls upon the least developed countries, with the support of their development partners, to fulfil their commitments and to continue their implementation of the Programme of Action, including by integrating its provisions into their national policies and development frameworks and conducting regular reviews with the full involvement of all key stakeholders, and in this regard invites the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries,

⁵ A/67/88-E/2012/75 and Corr.1.

⁶ A/67/262.

Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council, including United Nations regional and functional commissions, the United Nations resident coordinator system and the United Nations country teams to actively support the integration and implementation of the Programme of Action;

6. *Also welcomes* the progress in, and stresses the importance of, mainstreaming the Istanbul Programme of Action into the development cooperation frameworks of development partners, and calls upon the development partners to further integrate the Programme of Action into their respective national cooperation policy frameworks, programmes and activities, as appropriate, to ensure enhanced, predictable and targeted support to the least developed countries, as set out in the Programme of Action, and the delivery of their commitments, and to consider appropriate measures to overcome shortfalls or shortcomings, if any;

7. *Invites* all organizations of the United Nations system and other multilateral organizations, including the Bretton Woods institutions and international and regional financial institutions, to contribute to the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action, including by implementing enhanced substantive and technical assistance to the least developed countries in a timely manner, and to integrate it into their programmes of work, as appropriate and in accordance with their respective mandates, and to participate fully in its review at the national, subregional, regional and global levels;

8. *Invites* the organizations of the United Nations system that have not yet done so to designate specific focal points or organizational units within their secretariat structures with a view to ensuring consistent coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the programmes of action at the agency level;

9. *Calls upon* the developing countries, guided by the spirit of solidarity and consistent with their capabilities, to provide support for the effective implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action in mutually agreed areas of cooperation within the framework of South-South cooperation, which is a complement to, but not a substitute for, North-South cooperation;

10. *Invites* the private sector, civil society and foundations to contribute to the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action in their respective areas of competence in line with the national priorities of the least developed countries;

11. *Calls upon* the least developed countries, their development partners, the United Nations system and all other actors to fully and effectively implement the commitments made in the Istanbul Programme of Action in its eight priority areas, namely, productive capacity, agriculture, food security and rural development, trade, commodities, human and social development, multiple crises and other emerging challenges, mobilizing financial resources for development and capacity-building, and good governance at all levels, in a coordinated, coherent and expeditious manner;

12. *Expresses concern* over the fall of official development assistance to least developed countries by 2 per cent in real terms in 2011, while noting that official development assistance continues to be the largest source of external financing for the development of least developed countries and plays an important role in their development, and that progress has been made during the past decade in increasing the flow of official development assistance to least developed countries,

underlines that the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments is crucial, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieving the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015, as well as the target of 0.15 per cent to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to the least developed countries, and urges developed countries that have not yet done so to fulfil their commitments for official development assistance to least developed countries;

13. *Welcomes* steps to improve the effectiveness and quality of aid in least developed countries, and underlines the need for enhancing the quality of aid by strengthening national ownership, alignment, harmonization, predictability, mutual accountability and transparency and results orientation;

14. *Recalls* the commitment, contained in the Istanbul Programme of Action, that donor countries should review their official development assistance commitments in 2015 and consider further enhancing the resources for least developed countries;

15. *Also recalls* the decision, contained in the Istanbul Programme of Action, to adopt, expand and implement investment promotion regimes, as appropriate, for least developed countries, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, for its consideration at its sixty-ninth session, a report focusing on national policies and regulatory frameworks for stimulating foreign direct investment in least developed countries and outlining the options and modalities of investment promotion regimes for least developed countries;

16. *Stresses* the need for the international community to remain vigilant in monitoring the debt situation of the least developed countries and to continue to take effective measures, preferably within existing frameworks, to address the debt problem of those countries, including through the cancellation of the multilateral and bilateral debt owed by least developed countries to creditors, both public and private;

17. *Reiterates* the call for necessary flexibility and political will in order to break the impasse in the Doha Round of trade negotiations, and underlines the need for ensuring timely and effective implementation and operationalization of existing commitments to least developed countries on a lasting basis, such as duty-free, quota-free market access;

18. *Notes* the adoption by the General Council of the World Trade Organization on 25 July 2012 of the organization's guidelines on the accession of least developed countries;

19. *Underlines* the need for giving particular attention to the issues and concerns of the least developed countries in all major United Nations conferences and processes;

20. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to include the issues of concern to the least developed countries in all relevant reports in the economic, social, environmental and related fields in order to support the implementation of the goals set out in the Istanbul Programme of Action;

21. *Also reiterates* its request to the Secretary-General to take the steps necessary to undertake a joint gap and capacity analysis on a priority basis by 2013, with the aim of establishing a technology bank and science, technology and

innovation supporting mechanism dedicated to the least developed countries, building on existing international initiatives;

22. *Underlines* the need to take the steps necessary to ensure the mutual accountability of the least developed countries and their development partners for delivering the commitments undertaken within the framework of the Istanbul Programme of Action;

23. *Recalls* that a smooth transition of countries graduating from least developed country status is vital in order to ensure that those countries are eased onto a path towards sustainable development without any abrupt disruption to their development plans, programmes and projects;

24. *Strongly encourages* giving appropriate consideration to the special needs and development priorities of the least developed countries, including those listed in the Istanbul Programme of Action, in the elaboration of the development agenda beyond 2015;

25. *Stresses* the need for strengthened coordination and monitoring of and follow-up to the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action, with a view to ensuring effective and efficient implementation and follow-up mechanisms at the country, subregional, regional and global levels;

26. *Takes note* of the work of the Inter-Agency Consultative Group for least developed countries led by the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, and invites the Secretary-General to appropriately integrate it within the framework of the High-level Committee on Programmes of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination in order to ensure necessary coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the programmes of action on a system-wide basis, and also invites the Secretary-General, in his capacity as the Chair of the Chief Executives Board, to include implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action as a standing item on the agenda of the Board;

27. *Recognizes* that, over the years, the responsibilities of the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States have increased considerably in their scope and complexity and that, in addition to its original mandate, the requirement to provide substantive and technical support to the least developed countries has increased;

28. *Underlines* that the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States should be provided with adequate resources to fulfil its mandate for the timely and effective implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action, and requests the Secretary-General to address the allocation of adequate resources for the Office in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015 for effective follow-up, monitoring and implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action;

29. *Strongly encourages* Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, major groups and other donors to contribute in a timely manner to the Trust Fund in support of the activities undertaken by the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked

Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States to support the implementation, follow-up and monitoring of the Istanbul Programme of Action as well as the participation of the representatives from the least developed countries in the annual review meeting on the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action by the Economic and Social Council as well as in other relevant forums, and in this regard expresses its appreciation to those countries that have made voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund;

30. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a progress report on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020.

**General Assembly**

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Sixty-seventh session**Second Committee**

Agenda item 24 (b)

Industrial development cooperation

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Mr. Tauhedul Islam (Bangladesh), on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.34

Industrial development cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/108 of 19 December 1994, 51/170 of 16 December 1996, 53/177 of 15 December 1998, 55/187 of 20 December 2000, 57/243 of 20 December 2002, 59/249 of 22 December 2004, 61/215 of 20 December 2006, 63/231 of 19 December 2008 and 65/175 of 20 December 2010 on industrial development cooperation, and its resolution 65/151 of 16 February 2011 designating 2012 as the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,¹ the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development² and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),³

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome⁴ and its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

¹ See resolution 55/2.

² *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

³ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

⁴ See resolution 60/1.



Recalling the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, and its outcome document, entitled “The future we want”,⁵

Recognizing the importance of achieving sustainable development in a comprehensive manner, integrating the economic, social and environmental dimensions,

Stressing that industrial development comprises more than the development of the manufacturing sector alone, encompassing aspects of energy, agro-industry, infrastructure and logistics, science, technology and innovation and human resources development and education, as well as the development of the mining sector,

Recalling the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its resolution 65/1 of 19 October 2010 adopting its outcome document,

Recognizing that industrialization is an essential driver of sustained inclusive and equitable economic growth, sustainable development and poverty and hunger eradication in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and African countries, through, inter alia, the creation of decent productive employment, income generation and the facilitation of social integration, including the integration of women and youth into the economic growth process, and that it plays a key role in maintaining social stability and cohesion,

Stressing the importance of international industrial cooperation to promote equitable and sustainable patterns of industrial development and to address major challenges such as poverty eradication; growth and jobs; resource efficiency; energy, pollution and climate change; shifting demographics; knowledge creation and transfer; and the narrowing of growing inequalities,

Recognizing the role of the business community, including the private sector, in enhancing the dynamic process of the development of the industrial sector, underlining the importance of the benefits of foreign direct investment in that process, and recognizing also, in this regard, that an enabling domestic environment is vital for mobilizing domestic resources, increasing productivity, reducing capital flight, encouraging the private sector and making effective use of international investment and assistance, and that efforts to create such an environment should be supported by the international community,

Recognizing also the important and positive role of micro, small and medium-sized enterprise clusters and organizations in the social and solidarity economy field, including cooperatives, as vehicles for promoting small-scale industry and for the implementation of the development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, in fields such as employment policy, social integration, regional and rural development, agriculture and environmental protection,

Underscoring the importance of the transfer of technology and knowledge networking on mutually agreed terms to developing countries as an effective means

⁵ Resolution 66/288, annex.

of international cooperation in the pursuit of the eradication of poverty and hunger and of sustainable development,

Noting the important role played by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, including in the development of the public and private sectors, productivity growth, trade capacity-building, corporate social responsibility, environmental protection, energy access, energy efficiency, the promotion of renewable sources of energy and the implementation of energy interconnection initiatives among developing countries,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;⁶

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of industrial development cooperation, inter alia, for the strengthening of productive capacities and the creation of decent jobs in developing countries, in particular in favour of women, youth and vulnerable communities, the development of the private sector and entrepreneurship, the fostering of technological change and innovation, trade capacity-building, the promotion of agro-industry, training, education, resource-efficient and cleaner production, an enabling environment for the transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms, and knowledge transfer and networking;

3. *Emphasizes* the need to promote, in the context of industrial development, gender equality and the empowerment of women at all levels and in decision-making processes;

4. *Reaffirms* the essential contribution of industrial development to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

5. *Stresses* that the lack of a dynamic industrial and manufacturing sector is one of the factors that can lead to a widening of the income gap between rich and poor and to the erosion of social protection nets;

6. *Encourages* giving appropriate consideration to the issue of industrial development cooperation in the elaboration of the development agenda beyond 2015;

7. *Emphasizes* that each country must take primary responsibility for its own industrial development, that national ownership and leadership are indispensable in the development process and that the role of national policies, domestic resources and development strategies cannot be overemphasized;

8. *Also emphasizes* that national efforts should be supported by development partners, as appropriate, and need to be complemented by a rules-based multilateral trading system that facilitates trade and provides opportunities for developing countries to broaden their competitive export base by strengthening their capacities and facilitating the structural transformation and diversification of their economies, which can help to promote economic growth and development;

9. *Further emphasizes* that, in order to create the right environment for sustainable industrial development, the international community and the private sector, as appropriate, should accelerate measures to facilitate the development,

⁶ A/67/223.

transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies on mutually agreed terms, to developing countries;

10. *Emphasizes* the mutually reinforcing linkages between the quality and scope of national public services provided for the realization of economic and social rights and long-term sustained economic growth associated with energy and material efficiency gains in productive sectors;

11. *Recognizes* the key role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in promoting sustainable industrial development, industrial innovation and mainstreaming science and technology into national productive systems, and welcomes its clear programmatic focus on three thematic priorities, namely, poverty reduction through productive activities, trade capacity-building, and environment and energy;

12. *Underlines* the importance of promoting sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth through industrial means and through adequate national and regional strategies;

13. *Recognizes* that the mobilization of financial resources for development and the effective use of all of those resources are central to the global partnership for development, including in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and also recognizes that the mobilization of domestic and international resources and an enabling domestic and international environment are key drivers for development;

14. *Notes* the importance placed by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, inter alia, through its centres for South-South industrial cooperation and through the promotion of various forms of public and private partnerships and the exchange of experience in private sector development at the global, regional, subregional and country levels;

15. *Also notes* the continued cooperation of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization with the entities of the United Nations system, including the specialized agencies, funds and programmes, as well as its active role in the UN-Energy mechanism;

16. *Invites* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to build and strengthen its partnerships with other United Nations organizations with complementary mandates and activities, as well as with other entities, including in the private sector and civil society, with a view to achieving greater effectiveness and development impact and promoting increased coherence within the United Nations system;

17. *Takes note* of the development challenges highlighted by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, including economic growth and employment and decent work for all, food security and nutrition, resource efficiency, energy, pollution and climate change, which includes growing inequalities, and the need for knowledge creation, transfer of technology and capacity-building in developing countries, which should be addressed through industrial development cooperation;

18. *Notes* the importance placed by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on technology transfer and knowledge networking as means to achieve sustainable industrial development;

19. *Welcomes* the ongoing support of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for the New Partnership for Africa's Development,⁷ the African Agribusiness and Agro-industries Development Initiative, the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plan for Africa and other programmes of the African Union aimed at further strengthening the industrialization process in Africa through, inter alia, its role as the convener of the industry, trade and market access cluster of the regional consultation meetings led by the Economic Commission for Africa;

20. *Emphasizes* the importance of regional cooperation for industrial development, and calls upon the international community and the relevant international and regional organizations to provide support for this cooperation;

21. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to assist developing countries, including the least developed countries and African countries, in participating in productive activities, inter alia, through the development of agro-industry and agribusiness, the promotion of South-South cooperation and technology transfer, on mutually agreed terms, its diffusion and adoption, building to engage in international trade through small and medium-sized enterprise development and support, as appropriate, in meeting international product and process standards, and the integration of women and youth into the development process;

22. *Encourages* regional, subregional and interregional cooperation as a platform for international industrial cooperation aiming to promote investments and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms to disseminate good policies and practices as well as to foster job creation, including for youth and women;

23. *Calls upon* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to play an active role in implementing the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development and General Assembly resolution 64/289 of 2 July 2010 on system-wide coherence;

24. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to support developing countries, upon request, to achieve sustainable development, including through support for policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and to promote environmentally sound and sustainable production, including through programmes on cleaner production, industrial water management, industrial energy efficiency and the utilization of efficient, modern and affordable forms of energy for productive use, especially in rural areas, through continued cooperation with United Nations organizations and other organizations in order to support the achievement of multilateral environmental agreements and promote global goals on access to modern forms of energy, on energy efficiency and on renewable energy;

25. *Recalls* in this regard the celebration of the Vienna Energy Forum 2011, which facilitated the international dialogue towards, inter alia, enhanced political support for the energy access agenda;

⁷ A/57/304, annex.

26. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to strengthen its role in assisting developing countries to create and disseminate knowledge, inter alia, by making use of its global network of centres for investment and technology promotion, resource-efficient and cleaner production and South-South cooperation, as well as through its Institute for Capacity Development and Networks for Prosperity initiative;

27. *Reiterates* the importance of promoting the creation and development of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises as a strategy to achieve industrial development, economic dynamism and poverty and hunger eradication, including through the mobilization of resources and measures to foster sustainable and inclusive development;

28. *Acknowledges* the importance of reporting on corporate sustainability, and encourages companies, where appropriate, especially publicly listed and large companies, to consider integrating sustainability information into their reporting cycle, and encourages industry, interested Governments and relevant stakeholders, with the support of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to develop models for best practices and to facilitate action for the integration of sustainability reporting, taking into account experiences from already existing frameworks and paying particular attention to the needs of developing countries, including for capacity-building;

29. *Stresses* the importance of the activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, within its mandate, to support the efforts of middle-income countries to eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities and achieve their development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and to achieve sustainable development;

30. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to develop its effectiveness in each of its four capacities of technical cooperation, research and analysis, normative assistance and global forum activities, with the aim of enhancing the quality of the services it provides to developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

31. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its sixty-ninth session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Agenda item 24 (b)

Industrial development cooperation

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Mr. Tauhedul Islam (Bangladesh), on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.32

Industrial development cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/108 of 19 December 1994, 51/170 of 16 December 1996, 53/177 of 15 December 1998, 55/187 of 20 December 2000, 57/243 of 20 December 2002, 59/249 of 22 December 2004, 61/215 of 20 December 2006, 63/231 of 19 December 2008 and 65/175 of 20 December 2010 on industrial development cooperation, and its resolution 65/151 of 16 February 2011 designating 2012 as the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,¹ the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development² and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),³

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome⁴ and its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

* Reissued for technical reasons on 4 December 2012.

¹ See resolution 55/2.

² *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

³ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

⁴ See resolution 60/1.



Recalling the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, and its outcome document, entitled “The future we want”,⁵

Recognizing the importance of achieving sustainable development in a comprehensive manner, integrating the economic, social and environmental dimensions,

Stressing that industrial development comprises more than the development of the manufacturing sector alone, encompassing aspects of energy, agro-industry, infrastructure and logistics, science, technology and innovation and human resources development and education, as well as the development of the mining sector,

Recalling the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its resolution 65/1 of 19 October 2010 adopting its outcome document,

Recognizing that industrialization is an essential driver of sustained inclusive and equitable economic growth, sustainable development and poverty and hunger eradication in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and African countries, through, inter alia, the creation of decent productive employment, income generation and the facilitation of social integration, including the integration of women and youth into the economic growth process, and that it plays a key role in maintaining social stability and cohesion,

Stressing the importance of international industrial cooperation to promote equitable and sustainable patterns of industrial development and to address major challenges such as poverty eradication; growth and jobs; resource efficiency; energy, pollution and climate change; shifting demographics; knowledge creation and transfer; and the narrowing of growing inequalities,

Recognizing the role of the business community, including the private sector, in enhancing the dynamic process of the development of the industrial sector, underlining the importance of the benefits of foreign direct investment in that process, and recognizing also, in this regard, that an enabling domestic environment is vital for mobilizing domestic resources, increasing productivity, reducing capital flight, encouraging the private sector and making effective use of international investment and assistance, and that efforts to create such an environment should be supported by the international community,

Recognizing also the important and positive role of micro, small and medium-sized enterprise clusters and organizations in the social and solidarity economy field, including cooperatives, as vehicles for promoting small-scale industry and for the implementation of the development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, in fields such as employment policy, social integration, regional and rural development, agriculture and environmental protection,

Underscoring the importance of the transfer of technology and knowledge networking on mutually agreed terms to developing countries as an effective means

⁵ Resolution 66/288, annex.

of international cooperation in the pursuit of the eradication of poverty and hunger and of sustainable development,

Noting the important role played by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, including in the development of the public and private sectors, productivity growth, trade capacity-building, corporate social responsibility, environmental protection, energy access, energy efficiency, the promotion of renewable sources of energy and the implementation of energy interconnection initiatives among developing countries,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;⁶

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of industrial development cooperation, inter alia, for the strengthening of productive capacities and the creation of decent jobs in developing countries, in particular in favour of women, youth and vulnerable communities, the development of the private sector and entrepreneurship, the fostering of technological change and innovation, trade capacity-building, the promotion of agro-industry, training, education, resource-efficient and cleaner production, an enabling environment for the transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms, and knowledge transfer and networking;

3. *Emphasizes* the need to promote, in the context of industrial development, gender equality and the empowerment of women at all levels and in decision-making processes;

4. *Reaffirms* the essential contribution of industrial development to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

5. *Stresses* that the lack of a dynamic industrial and manufacturing sector is one of the factors that can lead to a widening of the income gap between rich and poor and to the erosion of social protection nets;

6. *Encourages* giving appropriate consideration to the issue of industrial development cooperation in the elaboration of the development agenda beyond 2015;

7. *Emphasizes* that each country must take primary responsibility for its own industrial development, that national ownership and leadership are indispensable in the development process and that the role of national policies, domestic resources and development strategies cannot be overemphasized;

8. *Also emphasizes* that national efforts should be supported by development partners, as appropriate, and need to be complemented by a rules-based multilateral trading system that facilitates trade and provides opportunities for developing countries to broaden their competitive export base by strengthening their capacities and facilitating the structural transformation and diversification of their economies, which can help to promote economic growth and development;

9. *Further emphasizes* that, in order to create the right environment for sustainable industrial development, the international community and the private sector, as appropriate, should accelerate measures to facilitate the development,

⁶ A/67/223.

transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies on mutually agreed terms, to developing countries;

10. *Emphasizes* the mutually reinforcing linkages between the quality and scope of national public services provided for the realization of economic and social rights and long-term sustained economic growth associated with energy and material efficiency gains in productive sectors;

11. *Recognizes* the key role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in promoting sustainable industrial development, industrial innovation and mainstreaming science and technology into national productive systems, and welcomes its clear programmatic focus on three thematic priorities, namely, poverty reduction through productive activities, trade capacity-building, and environment and energy;

12. *Underlines* the importance of promoting sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth through industrial means and through adequate national and regional strategies;

13. *Recognizes* that the mobilization of financial resources for development and the effective use of all of those resources are central to the global partnership for development, including in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and also recognizes that the mobilization of domestic and international resources and an enabling domestic and international environment are key drivers for development;

14. *Notes* the importance placed by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, inter alia, through its centres for South-South industrial cooperation and through the promotion of various forms of public and private partnerships and the exchange of experience in private sector development at the global, regional, subregional and country levels;

15. *Also notes* the continued cooperation of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization with the entities of the United Nations system, including the specialized agencies, funds and programmes, as well as its active role in the UN-Energy mechanism;

16. *Invites* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to build and strengthen its partnerships with other United Nations organizations with complementary mandates and activities, as well as with other entities, including in the private sector and civil society, with a view to achieving greater effectiveness and development impact and promoting increased coherence within the United Nations system;

17. *Takes note* of the development challenges highlighted by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, including economic growth and employment and decent work for all, food security and nutrition, resource efficiency, energy, pollution and climate change, which includes growing inequalities, and the need for knowledge creation, transfer of technology and capacity-building in developing countries, which should be addressed through industrial development cooperation;

18. *Notes* the importance placed by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on technology transfer and knowledge networking as means to achieve sustainable industrial development;

19. *Welcomes* the ongoing support of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for the New Partnership for Africa's Development,⁷ the African Agribusiness and Agro-industries Development Initiative, the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plan for Africa and other programmes of the African Union aimed at further strengthening the industrialization process in Africa through, inter alia, its role as the convener of the industry, trade and market access cluster of the regional consultation meetings led by the Economic Commission for Africa;

20. *Emphasizes* the importance of regional cooperation for industrial development, and calls upon the international community and the relevant international and regional organizations to provide support for this cooperation;

21. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to assist developing countries, including the least developed countries and African countries, in participating in productive activities, inter alia, through the development of agro-industry and agribusiness, the promotion of South-South cooperation and technology transfer, on mutually agreed terms, its diffusion and adoption, building to engage in international trade through small and medium-sized enterprise development and support, as appropriate, in meeting international product and process standards, and the integration of women and youth into the development process;

22. *Encourages* regional, subregional and interregional cooperation as a platform for international industrial cooperation aiming to promote investments and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms to disseminate good policies and practices as well as to foster job creation, including for youth and women;

23. *Calls upon* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to play an active role in implementing the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development and General Assembly resolution 64/289 of 2 July 2010 on system-wide coherence;

24. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to support developing countries, upon request, to achieve sustainable development, including through support for policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and to promote environmentally sound and sustainable production, including through programmes on cleaner production, industrial water management, industrial energy efficiency and the utilization of efficient, modern and affordable forms of energy for productive use, especially in rural areas, through continued cooperation with United Nations organizations and other organizations in order to support the achievement of multilateral environmental agreements and promote global goals on access to modern forms of energy, on energy efficiency and on renewable energy;

25. *Recalls* in this regard the celebration of the Vienna Energy Forum 2011, which facilitated the international dialogue towards, inter alia, enhanced political support for the energy access agenda;

⁷ A/57/304, annex.

26. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to strengthen its role in assisting developing countries to create and disseminate knowledge, inter alia, by making use of its global network of centres for investment and technology promotion, resource-efficient and cleaner production and South-South cooperation, as well as through its Institute for Capacity Development and Networks for Prosperity initiative;

27. *Reiterates* the importance of promoting the creation and development of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises as a strategy to achieve industrial development, economic dynamism and poverty and hunger eradication, including through the mobilization of resources and measures to foster sustainable and inclusive development;

28. *Acknowledges* the importance of reporting on corporate sustainability, and encourages companies, where appropriate, especially publicly listed and large companies, to consider integrating sustainability information into their reporting cycle, and encourages industry, interested Governments and relevant stakeholders, with the support of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to develop models for best practices and to facilitate action for the integration of sustainability reporting, taking into account experiences from already existing frameworks and paying particular attention to the needs of developing countries, including for capacity-building;

29. *Stresses* the importance of the activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, within its mandate, to support the efforts of middle-income countries to eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities and achieve their development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and to achieve sustainable development;

30. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to develop its effectiveness in each of its four capacities of technical cooperation, research and analysis, normative assistance and global forum activities, with the aim of enhancing the quality of the services it provides to developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

31. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its sixty-ninth session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution.
